

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Resistance Activities and Unrest in Rumania	DATE DISTR.	19 November 1954
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1. A number of anti-regime leaflets were distributed on two occasions in Bucharest during 1953. One of the leaflets closely resembled a 100 lei note and the reverse side had a large question mark and the words, "And now what follows - rubles?" The other leaflet stated that food from Rumania was being sent to Russia.
2. The governmental restriction that the Rumanian people seemed to oppose the most was that of the censorship of personal mail. Incoming and outgoing foreign mail was processed through designated postal points for censorship. One such office was located on Stefan Cel Mare Street in Bucharest. Registered letters addressed to other cities of Rumania were also censored.
3. The Communists appear to be losing ground in Rumania. A Rumanian professor, who had been a sincere Communist and on friendly terms with those holding high government positions, revealed that the new regime's policies, aims, and results had disillusioned about 40% of the old, true Communists. Only those Communists who received high wages remained with the new regime. The removal from office of Anna Pauker, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Teohari Georgescu, Minister of Internal Affairs; and Vasile Luca, Minister of Finance; all supposedly die-hard Communists, influenced many of their followers to drop out of the Party. The three appeared to gain in popularity after their removal.
4. The Communist indoctrination program for students scored small success and was limited to the labor group. This could be attributed to the employment

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- 2 -

and educational advantages offered to the labor group's youth. The youth of peasant stock were completely opposed to the regime because their people either lost their land or were compelled to give up most of their produce.

5. The Securitate was used to guard military installations, to apprehend anti-regime elements, to conduct personal identification checks, to transport government classified documents being sent to ministries, factories and government offices, and to coordinate with the militia. Morale of the Securitate members was considered to be very good as they were highly-favored, received high salaries, and enjoyed many privileges. Their attitude toward the government was supposedly loyal, since they were specially selected and politically screened.
6. There were no manifestations of resistance by religious groups. However, some priests had the courage occasionally to inject veiled statements into their sermons. Since 1953, there has been an increase in church attendance at practically all churches.

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